सुझाव है कि हिंदी का जो अनुवाद है उसको शुद्ध कर दिया जाए ।

उपसभापति : क्या होना चाहिये आपके ख्याल में ?

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : इसमें ईव की भी हिंदी हो, केवल छेड़खानी से ईव टीजिंग का मतलब नहीं निकलता है ।

उपसभापति : आप हिंदी बता रहे हैं, तो आप के ख्याल से क्या होना चाहिये (**व्यवधान**) आप मश्विरा दीजिये ताकि आइन्दा कोई ऐसी बात हो तो वह सोच लें (**व्यवधान**)

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : माननीय उपसभापति महोदया, यह जो कह रहे हैं, खासकर जो शब्द छेड़खानी है, मैं इसके बहुत खिलाफ हूं । यह बहुत ही नीच शब्द है, आप इसको बदलिए (**व्यवधान**)

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : इसी को बदल दीजिये (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभापति : आप बताइय इस विषय में कि क्या होना चाहिये (**व्यवधान**)

श्री विठ्ठलराव माधवराव जाधव : (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदया, छेड़छाड़ होना चाहिए, छेड़खानी की बजाए छेड़छाड़ होना चाहिये (**व्यवधान**)

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : इसका मतलब तो यह है की दिल्ली की छेड़खानी: (**व्यवधान**)

श्री विठ्ठलराव माधवराव जाधव : कोई उपसभापति महोदया, छेड़खानी का मतलब नहीं होता है (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभापति : अच्छा आप को सिर्फ इतना ही कहना था ?

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि नाम पढ़ने से ही उसका मतलब आ जाना चाहिये (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभापति : मालवीय जी का कहना है मंत्री जी कि जो हिन्दी का अनुवाद हुआ है, वह ठीक नहीं है (**व्यवधान**)

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Unfortunately I am not an expert in Hindi. As far as I am concerned, the Bill has been approved by the Law Ministry. They have got a Hindi translation unit. They have taken care of all this. At this stage it is not possible for me to accept the change because it has been passed by the Metropolitan Council and then it has come to us. A lot of formalities will have to be observed for changing it. I do not think it is acceptable.

उपसभापति : मेरा ख्याल है कि यह आइन्दा के लिए कह रहे है (**व्यवधान**) आइंदा के लिये आप हिन्दी के साथ छेड़खानी न करें ।

Now, I will put the motion.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Performance of the Indian Contingent in Seoul Olympics

श्री प्रमोद महाजन (गुजरात) : उपसभापति महोदया, भारतीय क्रीड़ा इतिहास के एक काले अध्याय की चर्चा हम इस चर्चा के माध्यम से कर रहे है ।

महोदया, सियोल ओलम्पिक से 88 करोड़ आबादी का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले खिलाड़ियों का दल स्वर्ण-पदक को तो छोड़ दीजिये कांस्य पदक को भी बिना दूर से छूए हुए वैरंग स्वदश लौट आया । 711 पदकों की इस प्रतियोगिता में हमें एक भी पदक नहीं मिला । इतना ही नहीं, कोई पदक थोड़े में गंवाने का दुख भी और उस दख का सुख भी हमें सियोल ओलम्पिक से प्राप्त नहीं हुआ । सुरीनाम जैसा गमनाम देश भी तैराकी का स्वर्ण-पदक ले गया । छोट-छोटे दश विश्व कीर्तिमान स्थापित कर गए और भारतवासी केवल अंतिम दौर में कौन सी महिला दौड़ेगी इसी पर विभिन्न अधिकारियों में होन वाली बहस की चर्चा करते रहे । सियोल ओ-

[श्री प्रमोद महाजन]

ओलम्पिक में भारतीय दल का प्रदर्शन बहुत ही निराशाजनक रहा । अपमानजनक रहा, सारे देश को इसका अपार दुख हुआ और एक गहरा सदमा पहुंचा । लेकिन सबसे दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि सियोल आलम्पिक के अपमानजनक, दर्दनाक और शर्मनाक पराजय की जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिये हिंदुस्तान में आज कोई खड़ा नहीं है । जहां तक मुझे स्मरण है, माननीय मंत्री महोदया को चार चार वर्ष हो गये है क्रीड़ा विभाग का काम देखते हुये । लास ऐंजलिस ओलम्पिक से सियोल ओलम्पिक तक चार वर्ष हो गए, 6--7 महीने कम ज्यादा भी हो, तो भी मैं कह सकता हूं कि वह इस विभाग में नई नहीं आई हैं ।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री हेच० हनुमनतप्पा) पीठासीन हुए)]

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे तो खेल में हार-जीत होती है और हार-जीत के प्रतीक किसी मंत्री को जिम्मेदार ठहराना बहुत उचित नहीं होगा । लेकिन सौभाग्य कहिये या दुर्भाग्य कहिये, हमारे देश में खेलों का सरकारीकरण हो चुका है । इस सरकारीकरण के कारण खेलों में हुयी इतनी बड़ी पराजय की जिम्मेदारी क्रीड़ा मंत्री को लेनी होगी, वह इस जिम्मेदारी से अपने आप को अलग कर नहीं सकतीं ।

महोदय, अगर जीत होती तो उसका सेहरा अगर सरकार के सिर पर बांधा जाता है तो हार का जो दोष हो वह भी उन्हीं के मत्थे लगेगा । मुझे लगता है कि 80 करोड़ के देश के इतने निराशाजनक प्रदर्शन के बाद और कोई क्रीड़ा मंत्री होता तो कम से कम अपने क्रीड़ा मंत्री के पद से त्यागपत्र देकर इस देश के क्षोभ को व्यक्त करता । अभी भी समय नहीं गया है । इसलिये मैं सबसे पहले क्रीड़ा मंत्री को और देश की वर्तमान सरकार की क्रीड़ा नीतियों को इसके प्रति जिम्मेदार ठहराकर, क्रीड़ा मंत्री से त्यागपत्र की मांग करता हूं ।

SHRI M. A. BABY (Kerala): May I seek a clarification? The hon. Member is teasing the Sports Minister, a fair lady, and rightly so, for her performance. Will not provisions of the Bill that we have just passed against eve-teasing apply against Mr. Pramod Mahajan? I want clarification from the Chair because the hon. Member goes on teasing Mrs. Margaret Alva.

श्री प्रमोद महाजन : मैं किसी महिला के खिलाफ नहीं बोल रहा हूं । मैं क्रीड़ा मंत्री के खिलाफ बोल रहा हूं और वह स्त्री हैं या पुरुष हैं, इससे कोई अंतर नहीं पड़ता है ।

सदन के नेता (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : बहुत अंतर पड़ता है ।

श्री प्रमोद महाजन : अभी-अभी मैंने संतोष मोहन जी के भाषण में पढ़ा कि 17 वर्ष से हमने एक महिला प्रधान मंत्री को कार्यरूप में देखा ।

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : आपने यह कहा कि स्त्री हो या पुरुष कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता, यह ठीक नहीं है । बहुत बड़ा फर्क पड़ जाता है ।

श्री प्रमोद महाजन : मैं उस स्तर पर नहीं आ सकता...। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एक कोरिया जैसा छोटा देश चार वर्षों के प्रयत्नों से इस परिसीमा तक पहुंच जाता है कि बड़े-बड़े देशों को पीछे धकेल कर सियोल ओलंपिक में चौथे क्रमांक पर जा सकता है और हमारा देश चालीस वर्ष के बाद भी एक कांस्य पदक भी प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता है । मैं मानता हूं कोरिया में जिस प्रकार से प्रयत्न किये गये वह मुश्किल प्रयास थे । उन्होंने अपने सारे खिलाड़ियों को चार साल के लिये सेना के हवाले कर दिया था और उनसे इतना कड़ा परिश्रम कराया ताकि वे इस ओलम्पिक में अपने देश का नाम विख्यात कर सकें ।

दुर्भाग्य इस देश का कि क्रीड़ा मंत्री महोदया ही "इंडिया टुडे' को दिये गये, साक्षात्कार में यह कहती हैं कि दुर्भाग्य यह है कि सेना दल अपने खिलाड़ी वक्त पर भेजता ही नहीं है । इंडियन एयर लाइन्स की हार उससे कोई अलग नहीं है । यह हो सकता है कि क्रीड़ा मंत्री का सेना दल और इंडियन एयर

लाइन्स के खिलाड़ियों पर कोई प्रभाव न हो लेकिन जैसे वह क्रीड़ा विभाग का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं वैसे ही सरकार के अंदर प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं। और एक ऐसी सरकार की एक मंत्री यह कहें कि सेना दल से खिलाड़ी नहीं आते। हमारी खेल नीति कहां तक रही है, यह मंत्री महोदया अपने ही साक्षात्कार में बताती हैं। खेलों को बढ़ावा देना यह क्रीड़ा मंत्रालय का काम है या विभिन्न फेडरेशंस का हस्तक्षेप करते रहना यह क्रीड़ा मंत्रालय का काम है, इसके संबंध में लोगों के मन में अब संदेह का निर्माण होने लगा है। ढेर सारे नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांतों की एक सूची बनाकर विभिन्न फेडरेशंस को शक्तिशाली बनाने की जगह उनको दुर्बल बनाने पर मानो मंत्रालय तुला हुआ है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति विभिन्न क्रीड़ा क्षेत्रों के फेडरेशंस के लोगों से बात करने पर पता चलता है।

इसी सदन में नरसिंहराव जी ने कहा था कि स्पोर्टस अथोरिटी का जो डायरेक्टर होगा उस पर हम क्रीड़ा क्षेत्र से संबंधित जानकारी रखने वाले ही किसी व्यक्ति को नियुक्त करेंगे। जहां तक मेरा ज्ञान है अभी इस पर जिस व्यक्ति की नियुक्ति हुयी है उसका क्रीड़ा क्षेत्र से जिस प्रकार का सम्बन्ध होना चाहिये उस प्रकार का नहीं है। इसीलिये जैसा मैंने है शुरू में कहा कि खेल की हार-जीत के लिये किसी व्यक्ति या किसी सरकार या किसी पार्टी को दोष देना उचित नहीं होता लेकिन जिस प्रकार की खेल नीति हमारी सरकार की ओर से आयोजित की गई है और जिस प्रकार खेल से खिलवाड़ क्रीड़ा मंत्रालय की ओर से होता है यह देखते हुये सियोल ओलम्पिक का जो निर्णय हुआ उसमें कोई बहुत आश्चर्य होगा ऐसा नहीं लगता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जीवन के किसी भी क्षेत्र में असामान्य प्रतिभाशाली व्यक्ति जन्म लेते हैं, निर्माण नहीं किये जाते और क्रीड़ा क्षेत्र में इसके लिए कोई अपवाद नहीं है। लेकिन जीवन के हर सत्य की तरह यह सत्य भी रह सकता है। जन्मांत प्रतिभाशाली व्यक्ति विकास का अवसर उपलब्ध कराये बिना अपनी प्रतिभा का चेहरा दुनिया को दिखा नहीं सकता। स्वर्णपदक विजेता कोई आसमान से नहीं गिरता वह जमीं से पैदा होता है और दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश में इस प्रकार की खेल नीति है कि स्वर्णपदक निर्माता जमी से पैदा होंगे इस प्रकार की स्थिति नही बनी है। अपने देश में लगभग 6 लाख प्राथमिक शालाएं हैं, डेढ़ लाख माध्यमिक शालाएं हैं और 70 हजार उच्च माध्यमिक शालाएं हैं लेकिन इसमें शायद ही दो परसेंट भी शालाएं ऐसी नहीं हैं जिनके पास मैदान है उनमें ढेर सारे ऐसे हैं जिनके पास खल का सामान नहीं है और जिनके पास सामान है वहां विद्यार्थियों में खेल का अरमान नहीं है और जिनके पास खेल का अरमान है वहां विद्यार्थियों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए सरकार की ओर से अनुदान नहीं है। अगर सभी पाठशालाओं की यही स्थिति रही तो क्या स्वर्ण पदक विजेता पाठशालाओं में न तैयार होकर वृद्धाश्रमों में तैयार होंगे? पाठशालाओं को तो छोड़ दीजिए। हमारे देश में लगभग डेढ़ सौ विश्वविद्यालय हैं। उनमें भी हालत इससे बेहतर नहीं है। न किसी विद्यालय के पास ओलम्पिक के साइज का तरण तालाब है और न हाकी के लिए कृत्रिम घास का मैदान है और न वोलीबाल, बास्कट बाल, हैण्ड बाल के लिए लकड़ी का या कोई वेटलिफिटग बोर्ड या प्लेटफार्म है। न जिमनास्टिक का सामान है और न कुश्ती के लिए रबड़ के गद्दे है। जब देश के एक भी विद्यालय, महाविद्यालय और विश्वविद्यालय में ओलम्पिक के स्तर के खेल की व्यवस्था की रचना विद्यमान न हो तो वहां स्वर्ण पदक विजेताओं की अपेक्षा करना बहुत उचित नही हो सकता है। ओलम्पिक के इतिहास में हमारा सबसे शानदार प्रदर्शन आज तक हाकी का रहा है। आज तक हम आठ स्वर्ण पदक जीत पाये हैं। लेकिन इस बार मुश्किल से अगले ओलम्पिक के लिए अपना नामांकन प्राप्त कर सके हैं। लेकिन इसमें आश्चर्य नही लगता कि आज तक हाकी कृत्रिम घास के मैदानों में खेली जाती थी और आज तक हम आठ स्वर्ण पदक जीत पाये है, लेकिन भारत में आठ भी

[प्रमोद महाजन]

ऐसे मैदान उपलब्ध नहीं है जहां इस प्रकार के खेल हो सकें। होलेण्ड जैसे छोटे से देश में कृत्रिम घास के लगभग तीन सौ से अधिक मैदान उपलब्ध हैं। अब अगर हाकी कृत्रिम घास के मैदानों पर खेली जाती है तो बिना इन मैदानों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हाकी में स्वर्ण पदक के लिए घास हमारे लिए कौन डालेगा? हाकी के बाद सबसे अच्छा प्रदर्शन हमारा कुश्ती में रहता है। आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कुश्ती रबड़ के गद्दों पर खली जाती है। भारत में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के गद्दे मुश्किल से एक दर्जन भी नहीं होंगे। जापान और बलगारिया जैसे छोटे देशों में हजारों की संख्या में इस प्रकार के गद्दे उपलब्ध हैं। अब अगर हमारे पहलवान वर्ष भर मिट्टी के अखाड़ों में मेहनत करें तो प्रतियोगिता के एकाध महीने पहले गद्दों पर प्रेक्टिस करने से मिट्टी के अखाड़े में गुम हुआ स्वर्ण पदक रबड़ के गद्दों में खोजने से भी कभी नहीं मिलेगा। हमने खेलों को कभी प्राथमिकता नहीं दी और इसलिए आज स्वर्ण पदक का सुनहरा सपना हमारे लिए मुश्किल हो गया है। खेल विकास और शारीरिक शिक्षा पर हम दुनिया के किसी भी देश से कम खर्च करत आये हैं। अब खल पर होने वाले खर्च में सबसे अंतिम पंक्ति में खडा हमारा देश पदकों की होड़ में सब से अग्रिम पंक्ति में जाने का चमत्कार भला कैसे प्राप्त कर सकता है। जैसा हम बोएंगे उसी हिसाब से स्वर्ण पदक की फसल भी काटेंगे। सन् 1952 से 1980 तक पहली पांच पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं और तीन वार्षिक योजनाओं में हमने खेलों पर कुल 11 करोड़ 6 लाख रुपए खर्च किया और यह प्रति वर्ष 40 लाख रुपए आता है। लेकिन अब यह आनंद की बात है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 14 करोड़ की व्यवस्था है और सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमने दो सौ करोड़ खर्च करना निर्धारित किया है। यह प्रयास निश्चित रूप से प्रशंसनीय है, लेकिन डर यह लगता है कि आज तक की नीति को देखते हुए इसका अधिकांश खर्च स्पोर्टस अथोरिटी आफ इंडिया और राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान, इन दोनो की व्यवस्थाओं पर ही होगा। विभिन्न जो फेडरेशन्स हैं उनको नये खिलाड़ियों को निर्माण करना प्रशिक्षण देना, प्रतियोगिताओं में जाना और शिविर लगाना, इसके लिये मुश्किल से 10 करोड़ रुपये भी नहीं रखे गये हैं और इसलिये इस दो सौ करोड़ का उपयोग भी अगर हम विभिन्न फेडरेशनों के द्वारा खेलो को बढावा देने के लिये करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से भल इस ओलम्पिक में तो हम बिना किसी पदक के आये, अगले ओलाम्पक में कुछ सुधार होने की संभावना हो सकती है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, दुनियां में कहीं भी प्रतियोगिता के पहले एक दो महीने का प्रशिक्षण कर के स्वर्ण पदक जीतने की उम्मीद कोई नही कर सकता। अब खेलों का पूर्णतया व्यावसायीकरण हो चुका है। अगर हम ओलम्पिक में स्वर्ण पदक विजेता देशों का विभाजन करे तो एक तो वे देश आते हैं जिन्हे हम साम्यवादी या कम्युनिस्ट देश कह सकते है जिन्हे ठीक ढंग से स्वर्ण पदक बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में मिले हैं। वहा की सरकारे ही खेलों के लिये इतना भारी खच करती है, व्यवस्था करती है, प्रशिक्षण करती है कि स्वर्ण पदकों को होड़ में यह देश सब से अधिक आगे रहते है और दूसरे देश जो साम्यवादी राष्ट्रों का मुकाबला करते है उन देशों मे अधिकांश सरकार की जगह निजी क्षेत्र और विभिन्न बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां होती है जो खेलों के लिये भारी मात्रा में धन देती है। दुर्भाग्य से हमारे यहां खिलाडियों के लिये न सरकार उचित मात्रा में व्यवस्था करती है और न समाज उचित मात्रा में व्यवस्था करता है। इसलिये अगर हमें इस में कुछ सुधार लाना है तो हमारी सरकार को कुछ न कुछ भार जरूर उठाना पड़ेगा लेकिन उसी के साथ निजी क्षेत्र में भी इस राष्ट्रीय कार्य के लिये आह्वान करना पड़ेगा। अगर आवश्यक लगे तो मैं क्रीडा मंत्री महोदया से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि खेल पर किया गया खर्च अगर हम आय कर से मुक्त कर दें तो हो सकता है कि निजी क्षेत्र को इस दिशा में अधिक खर्च करने का प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। खेल का वातावरण निर्माण करने पर भी, दुर्भाग्य से हमारा देश, अभी अगर आप केन्द्रीय कक्ष में जाये तो हम बम्बई में पांच दिन होने वाला क्रिकेट मैच देख रहे हैं। मैं क्रिकेट के खिलाफ नही हूं लेकिन क्रिकेट जिसे हम विश्व-कप

कहत हैं यह कुल छ. सात या आठ देशों म खला जान वाला खेल है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से इस श में समाज और सरकार का अधिकांश ध्यान और धन क्रिकेट पर ही चला जाता है। म सरकार से भी प्रार्थना करूंगा, समाज से भी आहवान करूंगा कि हम को क्रिकट से भी थोडा हट कर बाकी खलों म लोगों की रूचि का निर्माण करने का प्रयास करना चाहिये। इसमें दूरदर्शन को सब से अधिक आगे आना पड़ेगा। अगर दूरदशन और आकाशवाणी लगातार क्रिकट के लिये ही अपना अधिकाश समय देते रहे तो स्वाभाविक रूप से दूसरे खेलों में लोगों की इच्छा अधिक नही होगी। दूसरी ओर हमें यह भी देखना पडेगा कि अगर सही रूप में हमारा देश क्रीड़ा के क्षत्र में सब से अधिक शक्तिशाली रूप में उभरे तो 8 लाख हजार की हमारी जनसंख्या है लेकिन मुश्किल से दो या तीन हजार खिलाड़ी होंगे जो गम्भीरता से खेलते होंगे, गम्भीरता से देखते होंगे। इसलिये हमें 8 या 10 वर्ष की क्रीड़ा नीति का आयोजन करना पड़ेगा। पाठशालाओं मे क्रीड़ा अभ्यास को आवश्यक विषय के रूप में लाना पड़ेगा। क्रीड़ा क्षेत्र में जो भी जायेगा स्वाभाविक रूप से दुनियां में क्रीड़ा का व्यावसायीकरण हो चुका है। यहां हमारे खिलाड़ी की आयु भी कम होती है, खिलाडी का आयुमान भी कम होता है और उसके लिए यदि धन की व्यवस्था न कर सकें तो स्वाभाविक रूप से कठिनाई होती है। इसलिये खिलाड़ियों को नौकरियों में आरक्षण देने के प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार करना चाहिए। अगर कोई एशियाड या ओलम्पिक में किसी प्रकार का पदक लाता है तो उस खिलाड़ी के लिये केवल धनराशि ही नहीं उसे कोई पेंशन देने की योजना बनाने पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। जिला स्तर तक एक केन्द्र मानते हुए और दूसरी ओर विभवविद्यालय को केंद्र मानते हुए हमें जगह जगह पर क्रीड़ा भवन का निर्माण करना चाहिये। सपोर्ट्स अथार्टी आफ इण्डिया तो अधिकांश पब्लिक स्कूलों पर ही ध्यान देती है। हम अगर 40 वर्ष का इतिहास उठा लें तो आज तक क्रीड़ा क्षेत्र में जो भी चमकदार सितारे उभर आये हैं उनमे से धनी परिवारों से बहुत कम लोग आये हैं, गरीब और निम्न स्तर से अधिक लोग आते है और पब्लिक स्कूल के लोगों के सामने तो दुनिया की और बहुत सी चीजें ध्यान बंटाने के लिये रहती है। इसलिये पब्लिक स्कूल्स को छोड़कर जो जिला केन्द्र हो या यूनिवर्सिटी सेंटर हो उन पर भी ध्यान देने की तरफ विचार करना चाहिये और इस प्रकार से सरकार अगर विभिन्न रूपो में एक नयी अच्छी खेल नीति बनाकर 8–10 वर्षों में इस पर पर्याप्त धन और दिशा देने का प्रयास करेगी और फेडरेशन की राजनीति में समय न गवाते हुए अगर खलो के विकास के लिये क्रीड़ा मंत्रालय काम करेगा तो मुझे लगता है कि सोल ओलम्पिक में हुए अपमान का बदला कम से कम अगले ओलम्पिक मे लेने की स्थिति मे शायद हम आ सकेंगे। सरकार इस दिशा में इस चर्चा के दौरान विचार करे यह प्रार्थना है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (Maharashtra): Sir, we are having this discussion under the gloom of the Seoul Olympics. After every Asian Games, after every Olympics, the search for a scapegoat is on. There is a bit of discussion, things die down and we go on to the next Games and again there is a bit of ripple after the next Game. That has been the history.

Sports denotes national pride, and a change is required in the basic national outlook if we have to do well in the foreseeable future. I, of course, as President of one of the Federations just a few months back, also must take part of the blame: More could have been done. The Central Government has pumped in, under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, over Rs. 230 crores, a 13-time jump over what the previous Government had spent, for which he has to be complimented. But how we are making use of this money has to be studied. The State Governments must share the blame too. What are they doing? What have the State Governments done for the cause of sports, what is the budget that the State Governments have kept aside for sports? The State Governments

[Shri Suresh Kalmadi]

also have to take the blame. The Olympic Association and the various other Federations also should take part of the blame. More could have been done. And what have the industries done for the cause of sports in the country? How much have they sponsored, how much of infrastructure has been brought forward, how much has been donated, and what is the interest taken by the industries? As my friend has rightly said, it has been cricket, cricket and more cricket. But, at the end of the Olympics they are the most vocal about what is happening to our country. Has industry taken any interest?

What is the condition of our school games? What is being done in the schools? What is being done at the university level? All those who are at the head of the educational institutions also should take the blame. And what about the parents? Do they allow their children to stay back after school or are they busy calling them, the moment they come back from school, to study, study and study, with no outdoor activity? Do they also not have to share the blame? And does not Doordarshan, which projects cricket day in and day out, Doordarshan which can project sports in a very big manner, also have to share the blame?

SHRI M. A. BABY: Just as they project Rajiv Gandhi, they project cricket also

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: And how much interest is taken in Parliament? All our discussions are held so late at night. If you remember, Sir, last time we had a discussion on the Ministry of Human Resources. The discussion was started at about six or seven o'clock and ended at about nine o'clock. The Minister of Human Resource Development could not even reply because it got too late, and ever since the reply has not come. I think, Mr. Narasimha Rao was the Minister at that time.

5.00 P.M.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): It started. Only two speakers spoke.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Yes, the discussion never continued. How much in Parliament have we all taken interest? Has anybody raised this matter also?

Of course, I don't agree with the views expressed by Mr. Pramod Mahajan that Shrimati Margaret Alva should tender her resignation. That would be too harsh because everybody is to blame. (*Interruptions*) Please let me complete. Whether she would take the blame, a part of the blame, she would say in her speech. Or whether she would put all the blame on the Federations, I do not know.

Sir, Mr. Pramod Mahajan rightly said that other countries all over the world have come to a particular standard. For that a start has to be made. The point is whether for this change in the national outlook all the agencies of which I talked earlier, are ready to put their heads together and go in for a national change, a national outlook. Are we now determined, the Government, the Federations, everybody, to start afresh, to work on a 8-year perspective or are we going only from game to game? The Olympics is over. Are we only going to go on for the next Asian Games which are two years hence? Or are we going to declare right now that we are going to work not for the next Olympics, but the Olympics which comes up after eight years? That should be our target. That should be our goal. Are we going to go on a long-term programme? Are we decided, the Central Government, the State Governments, the industries that we will set up infrastructure in the next two years in all

the States? Are we going to go ahead with dedication? Could we all put pressure on the Central Government to give income-tax exemption to industry, if they build infrastructure? They will not be able to misuse it like they did for research schemes, research centres etc. The infrastructure, say atheletic track and stadium would probably cost Rs. 2 crores. If the industry could put in that, a deduction should be given. If this deduction is given, I am sure all over the country we could have the required infrastructure in the next two years. So, are we ready for this sort of change? Are we ready to make sports compulsory in schools? Are we committed to this? We say that you have to play one hour games after school. Are we ready to impose a thing like this? Are we ready to ensure that there shall be playgrounds in all schools because the school is the base? All over the world the feed to the federations is from the schools and colleges. That is the base. But, unfortunately, in our country, the Federations are getting people after 16, 17 years. You see the talent in our country, whether it is P. T. Usha or Shiny Abraham. They were found at the age of 12. At the age of 15 they had won their national junior medals. That is the way they came up. So, talent spotting has to be done at the age of 10, 12. Can we all decide that we are going to concentrate on that age factor?

Forget about everything else. You carry on your Asian Games or Olympics. Send your token teams. But we have to decide now that we should start afresh. Let us have rethinking. Let us work together and work on a 8-year perspective. A lot of things could be done. The schools have to be the nodal points. If you see, even the United States's coaches from various universities go to many African countries to search for children at the age of 8 and 10 and train them up and bring them to a level where the main competition is in the universities. They do not bother about their participating in the Olympics or not. But the university games are the backbone of the American system. So we have to put our whole heart and soul in schools and colleges. Are we prepared to have job reservations for sportsmen? You know sportsmen are called for various coaching camps and they go on till, say, six months, but then who is going to give them jobs? So we have to ensure that in public sector as well as in the private sector a certain quantity of jobs is reserved for sportsmen.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH (Maharashtra): Unfortunately, there is job reservation for sports organisers. That is the problem. That should be got rid of immediately.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: The role of the Sports Ministry, the Sports Authority of India and the federations must be defined.

What is the role of the Government? The role of the Government, as I see it, is to develop infrastructure in the country. The role of the Government is to carry out coaching camps in a big way throughout the country, develop coaches throughout the country. The job of the Government is to develop sports medicine centres in the country. This is the job of the Government.

The job of the federations must be to run these activities. Running of all competitions are the job of the federations. That is not the job of the Government. Let us be clear in our thinking. There should be clear-cut division of duty.

There must be dialogue with the federations. The Government must encourage that. The Sports Ministry must enter into dialogue with the federations. This is not happening at present. We have to come forward with various guidelines, which control the activities of the federations. Unfortunately the federations have not been

[Shri Suresh Kalmadi]

called in for dialogue. Many of the guidelines are good. I accept that. Out of sixty guidelines, fifty are good. We wholeheartedly accept it. But ten guidelines need to be changed. Federations have a lot of apprehension about them. It is very important that the federations and the Sports Ministry do not pull in different directions. They must go together. But there must be a dialogue. The process of dialogue should never breakdown. So, what we are finding today is a communication gap and we hope that in the near future this would be sorted out.

The composition of the Sports Authority of India needs to be reviewed. I would like to know how many really are there today in the Sports Authority of India to attend the meetings? A review should be done and a change of composition is very much required.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH: Will you yield for a minute? He is very right. The most remarkable thing is that I was nominated on the Sports Authority of India. Can you imagine that? They nominated me to be a member of the Sports Authority of India from Parliament. It is the most amazing thing. Not only that, for one and a half years or two years I remained a member and I never got even one letter or anything from them to come and attend a meeting. Firstly they nominated me and then they never called me for any meeting. I don't think they had any meeting.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): I think you must haves been nominated for wrestling and there was no wrestling match there. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Assam): You must support him.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH: I am supporting him entirely. I agree with him.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Not only that, I think, about 8 or 10 Ministers are on that. I don't think they have got any time. The Sports Minister can correct me. Sixteen Ministers are on the Sports Authority of India. I do not know how much interest they have in sports. *(Interruptions)* You will be surprised to know that I am President of the Athletics Federation of India. I can tell you that there is not a single person who represents the Athletics Federation in the Sports Authority of India today. This is the sad part. What types of games must be encouraged? I just mention cricket. Yes, it should be encouraged, but not from the Government, but from us as a nation as such. But if we talk about olympic disciplines, there are games and games, but which one do we concentrate on? It has to be athletics which is the mother of sports. You cannot equate athletics and handball or chess or carrom federation. It has to be different. It has to be accepted by the Government that this is number one sport. I think it is the cheapest form of sport. If it is encouraged you will see results coming in a big manner. And it is a very basic sport. Unfortunately, it has not got the encouragement which it requires. I think not only athletics but games like swimming and shooting where a number of medals in the Olympics are at stake should get more priority than the games where one or two medals are at stake. I am happy that the Government is working in that direction. As far as atheltics is concerned, unless we take it as the main sports we cannot improve our performance. For this purpose we must bring foreign coaches to train our boys and girls. Unfortunately we have about 8000 coaches. But a country like GDR is having about 1,00,000 coaches. We need many more dedicated coaches and these coaches must be sent abroad and they must be trained and brought here to coach our boys and girls. I am very happy that a beginning has been made in this direction. As far as atheletics is concerned, Government have brought three or four foreign coaches

and the impact is good but it has to be done on a broader way. The training has to be imparted at the school level. We should have coaches from abroad to go round the school federations. A long-term plan has to be drawn up to spot the talent by the various bodies including the federations and the Government.

Now, I want to say a few words about Doordarshan which I mentioned earlier very briefly. I think, they have a big role to play. You have to change the whole attitude of the people. We have to bring sports to the people. As I said earlier, sports denotes national pride and it is very important that Doordarshan plays a very major role in this regard. There should be a separate channel for sports and I am sure if such measures are taken in the Olympics we have in 8 years from now, at least a beginning can be made. Let us not promise anybody that in the next Asian games we will do good. As far as we are concerned, in the next Asian games we cannot do much but in the Olympics definitely we are targeting ourselves and we are getting help from the Government also in this direction and we are sure we will produce results in the end. Thank you.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on this subject not to join the bemoaning of a national humiliation which it is. The two speakers before have very ably dealt with some of the aspects which are very obvious—India's primacy in hockey which we have lost—India's sports administration which had big inputs in the last three years and general problems with respect to the institutions and organisations. But, Sir, at the outset the first question, I think, we should address ourselves which I feel in all seriousness, is most of us have still not undertood what Olympics is all about. Are they games? Is it a sort of physical education and training? Is it an international arena that the national pride is involved? What is it? One thing we must understand is the present day Olympics is not fun and games. It is a serious game. I have heard comments in Bombay, in Delhi and elsewhere, light comments "What can Government do about it? Oh! we must have better players." Sorry, that is farthest away from the truth. Let us, for a moment, examine what the medal—winning countries are doing today? The Western world, be it Britain, be it Australia, New Zealand, Germany, they identify these sportsmen at the age of five. With that identification by the time they are fifteen or sixteen years old, they get their first chance of international exposure. About the age of players participating in the Olympics today, only those countries give a good performance whose players are below the age 24 miximum. In our country, the basic exposure of sportsmen to international sports comes at the stage when, in other countries, they would be fit for retirement. This is the basic structural malady. Some may ask: At the age of five what will you do? Again, we are living in an electronic age. We are going into the 21st century, You cannot just like that say that a person can play hockey well. There must be some natural talent. It should be very very carefully monitored and nurtured over a long period. This Govenment, Sir, has allotted two hundred odd crores of rupees for sports. You see the break-up. The major expenditure is on capital expenditure. We will make stadia, we will make indoor stadia and all the paraphernalia. I am not saying that is not required. But a good stadium and modern gadgets by themselves cannot produce a good team. If I make investment in computer technology, it has to be in software. Unless we invest on individuals we will never be able to make a good team. It is not in the 1988 Olympics alone. The same story will repeat in 1992, 1996 *ad infinitum*. I do not think —I want this to go on record—the performance of the Indian Olympic team is bad at all. Given the environment, given the circumstances as they were, they could not have performed better. Anybody with the knowledge of the Olympics, anybody with the knowledge of modern sports, should know, with this kind of training, with this kind of environment, with this kind of inputs, you cannot perform in a competitive world. The Prime Minister always talks of pursuit of excellence. I

[Shri Kamal Morarka]

submit that we are still caught in mediocrity, mediocrity in administration, mediocrity in environment, mediocrity in selection of a team which is inexcusable. We become the laughing stock of the world because it is obvious to every body that we are making a player run who is unfit for playing, who is unfit for running. This is not the fault of the player. We are heaping humiliation on the player for no fault of hers and we are heaping shame on the country. Who is responsible for this? Sir, at the individual level, talking in a constructive spirit, what is required is identification, motivation and inspiration. Without these three, we can never make a match-winning combination.

Identification has to be early. It has to be in schools. If identification is done at the university stage, Olympics is out of question. He can be a national champion; he can be a good university champion; but Olympics is out of question for him. Unless a person gets the first chance to play in the Olympics at the age of 16, he will not be good for three or four Olympics which the country would require from him as the minimum for the investment it has made into the player.

Now, Sir, a person maybe a very good player at school or college. But when he passes out, what is the social responsibility on him? What is the security we offer? Nothing. Sir, in Olympics, in the final athletics, in the gymnastics competition, the Japanese players got 10. I am talking of the great Lugan. In the 1984 Olympics, with a fractured knee he jumped and got the full mark of 10 for his country. I submit that no Indian player with a fractured knee will take that risk because he does not know what will happen to his family if he is not there to support them. The basic thing that we are omitting to see is that nobody told us that we have to compete in the Olympics. The Government could have taken a decision that we need not go into the Olympics. But, Sir, whichever game we play, whichever activity we participate in, we have to participate according to the rules and requirements of that activity. You cannot go into Olympics and decide to send a hockey team without a kit and the Chef de Mission, Mr. K. P. Singh Deo, announced there that the kit reaches one day before the match. What kind of management is this? I submit that it is utter callousness, it is lack of seriousness, because in the Indian mind it is still games; it is a game; in Hindi the word is *khel*, it is *khel* for them. I submit Olympics is not *khel*. Olympics is serious business, it is serious competition. Either we go or we do not go into it.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH (Maharashtra): He has made an allegation here. The fact is that Chef de Mission K. P. Singh Deo did not know about these things. Kits supply was not the duty of the Chef de Mission. It was the business of the Hockey Federation. It had nothing to do with Chef de Mission. Mr. K. P. Singh Deo had been an honourable Member of this House. Now he is a Member of the other House. He is one of our distinguished sportsmen in this country. He is somebody who has been doing his best for the sports. The record must be set straight. He was not responsible for the kit. He was only Chef de Mission. Also this is unfortunately the philosophy in sports here that one person is Sports Minister, somebody else is head of the Federation, yet some other person is Chef de Mission. That is the problem here.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: The point that I am trying to make is that if we have to perform better in future which, I am sure, is incontrovertible, we have to do something basic, something concrete. Everybody wants India to do well. Well, we cannot do well by mere imagination that next time we will do better. If there is no input, there is no output. Great Britain has won the hockey medal after 80 years. How has it done it? We were the accepted champions in hockey. Okay, we had competition with Pakistan. But both of us are down in the dump now. What has Great Britain done to acquire supremacy in hockey? I again repeat: Once the sportsmen are identified at an early stage, the practice there is they stay there together, they work together, they eat together, they think together, and, as the saying goes, they dream together.

It is one homogenous team with one aim, to win the next. It is a very, very competitive thing. Take a country like China. In the Chinese national games 500,000 people participate. In Indian national games 500 people participate. Again, overnight nothing will grow. Okay, we must have playgrounds and we must have children coming. But at the national level, at the Asian Games level, at the Olympics level, with so much budget in your hand, what is your motivation? What are you really doing to achieve the results? I submit, nothing. Mr. Rajiv in his enthusiasm built all these stadia; good, the country has got stadia. But the stadia are lying empty. We have a whole Asian Games Village with all its infrastructure and buildings. But we must have sportsmen playing round the year. Why cannot we afford to give them a salary? They should be paid people. Let the public sector, let the Government, pay for them. We must give them food. Again, food does not mean normal food. For foreign players, take the Chinese players, the input, how much milk, how many eggs, how much of other foods, is scientifically calculated. In India we have a free economy. Everything is free. We have a democracy. Even the players are free to get a flat and choose their homes because we contact them only a day before the match. This kind of a lackadaisical method will not do. Government should take a decision at the Cabinet level. If you say we are a developing country, we cannot afford Olympics, then let us forget about it. Nobody is forcing us to play Olympics. But if we decide to go into Olympics, then let us have a definite budget, a definite plan. It has to be technologically equipped, professionally managed and result-oriented. Unless you do that, it is a highly complex thing and it is not fun in games.

One thing I must also say with a heavy heart. But the minimum that the Minister of Sports should do is to quit and she should quit not because we have lost in the Olympics, but because we are destined to go on losing and it is because the Sports Ministry is being run by 2/1-2 bureacrats who want to humiliate the sports federations. Anybody who has some knowledge about sports knows that they have nothing to do with sports, but they are a bunch of people who want to throw their weight about.

Going on a relatively different note, I would like to tell that somebody told us that in this country 60 per cent of the economy is parallel economy and 40 per cent is organised economy. But somebody added to this and told me that all the politicians and bureacrats put together cannot mismanage more than forty per cent of the economy, because the country is still being run! The same applies to sports also. Leave the federations alone, and let them develop themselves. If the Government wants to give them money, let it give and let it put the money in the right direction. Our bureacrats have acquired authority without responsibility. If the players win, it is their policy which has won. If they have lost, the players have performed badly; Sir, it is the other way round. If the players have lost, it means that it is the Government's policy and the bureacratic bungling which are responsible for this failure. If they have still won and if we have come sixth, it is because of the spirit of our players and their spirit of nationalism. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI M. A. BABY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, just now I heard some respected colleague from this side demanding the resignation of the honourable Minister of State for Sports, Mrs. Margaret Alva. I am not demanding my friend's resignation. The resignation of the Minister has been demaded for the miserable performance of our country in the Seoul Olympics. But I find this miserable performance in the sports arena as a part of the overall miserable performance of this Government. So, I should better like to demand the resignation of the Government in *toto* rather than to request the Minister to tender her resignation. I do not want to dilate on it further.

Sir, the problems that we face in the area of sports cannot be viewed in isolation without taking into accounts the socio-political environment in which we live. This is a point which might take a long time for explanation. But I do not think

[Shri M. A. Baby]

that that is necessary now. If you just go through the results of the major sports performances and if you observe the countries which have performed better in the world sports competitions, you will find a pattern. Most of the socialist countries have performed very well. And, Sir, Mr. Aravindan Das, in one of his articles in the "Times of India" has made an observation:

> "The Seoul Olympics has conclusively proved that while the socialist bloc may be in a global economic and political retreat,... "—with which I do not agree— "...the relatively greater social egalitarianism in its different countries has produced a general physical well-being which is reflected in the tally of medals."

So, the latter part of his observation, the observation of Mr. Aravindan Das, explains how a country like the GDR, which has less number of people than my own home State, Kerala, can come off with flying colours, not only in the Seoul Olympics, but also in almost all the sports events. Of course, you will find the performance of countries like the USA also to be better. But the economic might of such countries has its influence and the tradition that country is having in the area of sports and the stellar performance by the Blacks for that country should also be taken into account. All these have to be taken together. I do not want to go into the details of that. So, I would like to say that when we discuss the problems that we face in the area of sports in our country, we should not just orient our thinking to the number of medals that we can win in the Asian Games or in the Olympics. Or whether it would be possible for us to win a few medals in the forthcoming Asian Games or forthcoming Olympics. The whole approach should not be on this line. Of course, our failure to win medals betrays a sorry state of affairs in the field of sports; there is no denying that fact. But the whole approach should not be from this angle of winning medals. The question is something more basic. What is our approach towards sports? Do we have a comprehensive approach towards sports? What is your whole idea? Somehow or other finding out a few children at the age of 5, as has been mentioned, and train them so that at least in the Olympics after 8 or 12 years we will be in a position to win a few medals? This has been, unfortunately, the approach from some Members from both sides. I do not subscribe to that understanding. My idea is that we should have a comprehensive perspective aimed at developing the mass sports culture in our country. I totally agree with some of my colleagues who criticize the over-emphasis over-exposure, given to cricket, not only in the country, not only from the Sports Authority but by the media, Government controlled media. This is winning. That is the overall sports atmosphere of our country, not the neglect that has been meted out to athletics, the neglect that has been meted out to sports like hockey and Badminton. We have produced some good players and some good teams. But encouragement is being given. So the question is not finding out the talent at the appropriate time and utilising the available infrastructure. All these things are to be done. There is no question of the necessity of this being done.

I remember we had a discussion on Asiad. When I was speaking about sports culture the then hon. Minister of Human Resource Development, Mr. Narasimha Rao, asked me: what do you mean by sports culture? Here in our country, sports is getting, as a luxury of the limited few. This is the experience. Who are taking to sports? Many parents take much interest in sports for their children because they can easily secure a seat in some higher educational institution. But the question is that the people in general should have interest in sports.

There too, there can be interest in sports from two angles: From the angle of spectators, having some spectators for sports events, and more participants in sports events. I do not think we have in our country a dearth of spectators for different sports events. Participatory angle is; being missed in our country.

Here I would like to mention one more basic thing. We know the famous dictum: Sound mind in a sound body. I would like to modify it. We can have a sound mind in a sound body only in a sound society. Without having a sound society you cannot think of people having a sound body and a sound mind. What is the situation in our country? How much percentage of people live below the poverty line? Does it have anything to do with sports culture? How many children die due to malnutrition before the age of 5? We have the highest in India. Does it have anything to do with sports... (*Time bell rings*) There is no point in discussing it that we should have picked up a few more children at the age of 5 and we should have given them training and something we should have managed. My respected colleague Mr. Kalmadi said that we should give more emphasis on athletics and like that. From what idea in mind? There are more medals in athletics. That should not be our approach. There are more medals for shooting or swimming or gymnastics. That should not be the approach. The approach should be to have a proper and sound sports culture in our society. The Government should have a comprehensive plan where some basic restructuring is also needed to provide the members of our society with a health living condition. All the able-bodied people should be provided with jobs. They should be provided with decent salaries. First we should speak of all sports men and all sportswomen being provided with decent jobs and decent salaries and all that. Of course, that comes in the first priority. I know that my demand that everybody should be provided with a decent job and a decent salary will not materialise immediately. But the approach should be there. Therefore, we have to have an overall approach towards sports for which there are many reports. Many long reports have been written and published. But that is not sufficient. What I propose is on the basis of my past experience. We should have a thorough study of what is wrong with our approach towards sports. A high-powered committee should be appointed. This used to be an easy escape also. Whenever you found some Himalayan tragedy as has happened in the area of sports. Our performance at Seuol and our overall performance in sports can be termed only as a Himalayan tragedy and a Himalayan debacle—you can appoint a committee and you can wash of your hands. I am not speaking about the appointment of a committee having this idea in mind. But there should be a committee for a proper study of the problem.

Now I would like to mention about our lackadaisical attitude towards sports. (*Time bell rings*) On 2-11-1988, a reply was given on the floor of the House about the performance of our team at Seoul. A very interesting formulation has been made in the last part of the reply. A very interesting formulation has been made. I do not know whether this is the contribution of the Minister or somebody else. "Participation of the Indian contingent at Seoul was a part of our preparations for the Asian games to be held in 1990 in Beijing." It is an interesting formulation. We participated in Olympics in order to prepare for the Asian games. This is like somebody claiming, after having failed in a post-graduate examination, that no, no, he appeared in the post-graduation examination and failed only in prepartion for the graduation examination. You can put it in a political term. After the next elections and the Congress(I) failure at the elections, they can say that they were preparing for the Assembly elections and, therefore, they don't take seriously their debacle in the parliamentary elections. This is a very safe justification which you can apply with retrospective effect. This kind of formulations are being made. The point is that on the floor of the House, without any compunction, the Minister has repeated a reply that our participation in Olympics was just in preparation of the Asian games. (*Time bell rings*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Please conclude.

SHRI M. A. BABY: I hope you will be a little more indulgent. Though there are not many of the other side, we, in the opposition, are slightly in better numbers.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): I am more indulgent. I have given you 8 minutes more. Please try to conclude.

SHRI M. A. BABY: I am thankful for your continued indulgence. I am concluding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): You start the point only at the end.

SHRI M. A. BABY: The Government functions *ulta*. So, I may also give a reply in the same coin. In the fourth paragraph of the same reply, it is stated that in hockey, India finished sixth which is an improvement over our 12th position in the World Cup at London in 1986. You are comparing the performance of Indian Hockey Team with a miserable performance. You are not speaking about the Indian Hockey Team which won many gold medals. You are taking a miserable performance of the Indian Hockey Team and saying that our 6th position is better than the 12th position which we achieved in London. This sort of specious argument, insincere argument I do not expect at least from a Minister like Mrs. Margaret Alva. I do not have any doubt about our hon. Minister's individual sincerity in the question of improving the area of sports. But, unfortunately, she is in a bad company. The performance of her Government in all areas is miserable, and so the area of sports cannot be saved.

With these words, Sir, I conclude.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जितना विशाल अपना देश है और सियोल में इस विशाल देश के खिलाड़ियों ने जिस प्रकार का परफारमेंस किया उससे देश का प्रत्यक नागरकि अपने आप को अपमानित समझता है । हमारे देश के लिए यह लज्जा जनक भी है । जब देश गुलाम था तो यह देश दुनियां के विभिन्न देशों में हाकी और कुश्ती में अपना स्थान रखता था । सदैव इसकी छाप पड़ती थी । मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है गुलामी के जमाने में जब छोटे स्कूल में पढ़ता था तभी खेल खेलना प्राइमरी स्कूलों में, जूनियर स्कूलों में और हाई स्कूलों में लाजमी हुआ करता था । डिग्री कालेज तो बहुत कम होते थे लेकिन हाई स्कूल तक कम्पलसरी खेल होते थे । मैं मेरठ कालेज में पढ़ा । हमारा प्रिंसिपल टी. एफ. ए. डोनाल्ड एक मिलेटरीमैन था । लाजमी खेल इस प्रकार के प्रतिवर्ष खेलते थे । हर प्रकार की गेम्ज के लीग मैचेज प्रत्येक फ़ाइडे के दिन जुम्मे के दिन पी. टी. प्रेड कम्लसरी होती थी और हर एक लड़के को वहां आना पड़ता था । आज मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि स्कूलों की संख्या, कालेजों की संख्या, विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या बहुत बढ़ी है जिसकी आवश्यकता थी । बहुत से स्कूल ऐसे हैं जहां खेल के मैदान नही है । लेकिन जहां खेल के मैदान है वहां कोई खेलने वाला नही है । खेल के मैदान है, अगर कोई खेलना चाहता है तो खेलने का सामान नही है । हर स्कूल कालेज में टीचर्ज भी है फिजिकल ट्रेनिग टीचर्ज भी हैं लेकिन कालेज और स्कूल बन्द होते ही हर टीचर एक-दम से अपने घर भागने की कोशिश करता है । तो न टीचर की रुचि है लड़कों को खिलाने की जैसे कि पहले हुआ करती थी गुलामी के जमाने में और न लड़कों की रूचि है खेलने की । तो खिलाड़ी कहां से पैदा होंगे । यही कारण है कि हमारे लड़कों को इन स्कूलों में इन कालेगों में न उन्हें कोई खिलाता है न खेलते हैं, न प्रिंसिपल रुचि लेता है न टीचर रूचि लेता है । लिहाजा चैलेंजिग टास्क जो हमारे सामने है वह यह है कि हमें साऊथ कोरिया से सबक लेना चाहिए । साऊथ कोरिया का कहीं नामोनिशान नहीं था हाकी के क्षेत्र में । लेकिन सन् 1982 में हिन्तुस्तान में जब नवां एशियाड हुआ तो वह हाकी की चैम्पियनशिप को यहां से उठा कर ले गया, ट्राफी को यहां से ले गया । आज भी जब ओलम्पिक उस देश ने कराया और यहां एशियाड में ही चीन का कोई स्थान दुनियां मे खेल के क्षेत्र में नही था न वह कोई वर्ल्ड पावर था आज चीन वर्ल्ड पावर भी है । आबादी की दृष्टि से अगर बड़ा है तो दुनियां के पांच बड़े देशों में है और खेलों में भी उसने जापान को पीछे छोड़ दिया है और एशियाड में चैम्पियन हो कर यहां से चैम्पियनशिप शील्ड उठा कर ले गया । मेरी गुजारिश आपके द्वारा मंत्री जी जी से यह है कि इस देश में गुंजाइश तो बहुत है । जितना क्रिकेट के ऊपर आप खर्च करते हैं क्रिकेट तो अमीर देशों का खेल है, अमीर लोगों का खेल है । गोल्फ भी अमीर लोगों का खेल है । यह जो क्रिकेट पांच दिन तक समय बरबाद हो जाता है कि

क्रिकेट खर्चा कितना करते हैं ? जितना क्रिकेट के ऊपर खर्चा करते उसका सौवां हिस्सा, सौवां कह रहा हूं, अगर आप अपने देश के पहलवानों पर खर्च कर दें तो आपके देश के पहलवान आपके देश के नाम को उंचा कर देंगे । 100वां कह रहा हूं जितना क्रिकेट के ऊपर खर्चा करते हैं । पहलवानों के ऊपर क्या खर्च करते हैं ? जिस दिन टेलेन्ट का टेस्ट होता है और कुछ दिन के लिए ट्रेनिंग में भेज देते हैं । वही अपना थोड़ा बहुत नाम करते हैं, एशिया स्थान ले आते हैं । उनकी खुराक के ऊपर बहुत ही नाममात्र का, न के बराबर खर्चा देते हैं । इसीलिए आपके जो रेस्टलर्स हैं, पहलवान हैं, पहलवान हैं वे पिछड़ते चले जा रहे हैं । फिर कौन खिलाड़ियों को और पहलवानों को स्थान देता है । मेरी आप से यह सिफारिश है कि आप सरकारी नौकरियों में बहुत अच्छे मेरीटोरियस खिलाड़ियों का परसेंटेज बढ़ायें, जो औद्योगिक कारखानें हैं, बड़े कारखानें हैं उनमें यह अनिवार्य करें कि वे अच्छे खिलाड़ियों को प्राथमिकता दें . . . (व्यवधान) मैं हाकी का कैप्टन रहा, बालीबाल का रहा दूसरे स्पोर्टस का रहा इसलिए आपको कह रहा हूं कि आप वहां जाकर बैठिए बीच में खामख्वाह टोक रहे हैं । लिहाजा मेरी यह गुजारिश है कि आप अगर उद्योगों में सरकारी नौकरियों में स्पोर्ट्समैन को स्थान दिलाएंगे तो निश्चित ही उनका कोई भविष्य बनेगा । आज स्पोर्टसमैन का क्या भविष्य है । ठोकरें खाता फिरता है । पहलवान का क्या भविष्य है, ठोकरे खाता फिरता हैं । इसलिए जो राष्ट्रीय स्तर के आपके स्पोर्ट्समैन हैं जो प्रदेश स्तर के स्पोर्टसमन हैं जो जिला स्तर स्पोर्टसमैन हैं उन्हें आप अलग अलग स्थानों पर सरकारी नौकरियों और उद्योगों में एडजस्ट करायें तभी उनका फ्यूचर होगा और निश्चित रूप से स्पोर्ट्समैन आगे निकलेंगे ।

मान्यवर, खेलों और शारीरिक शिक्षा के लिए स्टेडियम बहुत बने हैं । दिल्ली में बहुत स्टेडियम हैं, प्रदेशों में भी बहुत हैं। अधिकांश खाली पड़े हैं । कभी कभी चलते हैं कोचेज, 8 हजार के करीब कोचेज बताये गये हैं । इतने कोचेज साल के साल भर इन्गेज्ड रहते हो तो मेरी समझ में आ सकता हैं कि कोचेज साल के साल भर इन्गेज हैं काम पर लगे है, ट्रेनिंग दे रहे हैं, लेकिन ये भी अधिकांश खाली रहते हैं क्योंकि जब कोई टूर्नामेंट या कुछ होता है तो आप 5 दिन या 15 दिन के लिए ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए भेज देते है ।

हर कालेज में ट्रेनर्स हैं पर ट्रेनीज नहीं हैं । इसीलिए मान्यवर, मेरा सुझाव है कि खेलों और इनसे सबंधित सब्जेक्ट को लाजिमी करें, अनिवार्य करें । इनका भी एक सब्जेक्ट हो तथा उसमें पास होना पड़ेगा । उसके नम्बर भी जोड़े जायें और जो हमारे अच्छे, प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ी हैं उनकी फीस भी माफ करें, डिफरेंट स्कूल्स और कालेजेज में उनके सिलेक्शन में प्राथमिकता दें और खिलाड़ियो को जिस कदर भी आप प्रोत्साहन दे सकते हैं । वह दें ।

अभी सोल के खेल निपटे हैं, एशियाड के खेल आगे आने वाले हैं । उसमें आप क्या करेंगे । आप अपने भाषण में बताइएगा कि हम क्या करेंगे और नेक्स्ट ओलम्पिक जो आयेंगे उसके लिए आपकी क्या योजना है इस पर भी आप कुछ बताने की कृपा करेंगी ।

महोदय, जितने भी खेल हैं, स्पोर्टस है इनमें जातीयता, साम्प्रदायिकता, गरीबी और अमीरी इन सारी बातों से ऊपर उठकर एक खिलाड़ी खेलता है । उसमें यह भावना नहीं रहती है कि मैं हिन्दू हूं या मुसलमान हू, मैं इस बिरादरी का हूं या उस बिरादरी का हूं यह गरीब या अमीर है, किसी भी प्रकार की छोटी विचारधाराओ से अलग उठकर वह काम करता है और खेलता है और आप भी जानती है हम कहा करते थे कि स्पोर्टसमैन स्पिरिट होनी चाहिये । कितनी ऊंची भावनाएं स्पोटसमैन की हो जाती, लेकिन हमारे देश में तो उसकी तरफ कोई तवज्जह ही नहीं दी जाती कि कहां हमारे स्पोर्टस हो रहे है, स्कूलों और कालेजो में, जिलों में हो रहे हैं कि नहीं, स्टेटस में हो रहे हैं कि नही । इसके लिए जैसे आप खर्चा देते हैं, जिस तरह से आडिट पार्टी करती है स्टेट गवर्नमेंट सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट आडिट की तरह यह देखें कि हमारे

[श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा]

जिलों में, स्कूलों में, कालेजों में हमारी गेम्स ठीक प्रकार से हो रही हैं कि नहीं, खेल हो रहे हैं कि नहीं, नियमित रूप से चल रही हैं कि नहीं चल रही हैं ।

जहां तक सिलेक्शन की बात है, सुनते रहते हैं कि सिलेक्शन, टीम्स की छांट में भी बाज दफा पालिटिक्स आ जाती है। पालिटिक्स तो हमी जितने इस हाउस में बैठे हैं, यही बहुत करते रहते हैं । अगर टीम्स की छांट में, रेसलज में, रेसलज की छांट में, बल्कि नेशनल इंट्रेस्ट को ध्यान मे रख कर उनकी छांट की जाए, तो वह भी देश के हित में होगा। ऐसा, मान्यवर, मैं मानता हूं ।

दिल्ली में जितने हमारे पहलवान लोग है, अधिकांश जितने भी या तो एशियाड मे जिन्होंने हिस्सा लिया था या अभी सियोल में गये थे, उसके पेश्तर एशियाड में या अभी ओलम्पिक्स में गये थे, वह अधिकांश दिल्ली में रहते हैं । अगर दिल्ली में रहते हुए, जहां इतने आपके स्टेडिया है, मेरा सुझाव है कि उनके लिए कोच, रेसलर्ज के लिए--क्योंकि 75 प्रतिशत रेसलर्ज दिल्ली में हैं और फिर यहां और भी आ जाते हैं हरियाणा से, अगर आप उनकी कोचिंग की व्यवस्था दिल्ली में किसी स्टेडियम में करा सकें तो रेसलर्ज को बड़ा प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा ।

साल भर तक पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के प्रत्येक प्रदेश, प्रत्येक जिले में हर खेल के लीग मैचिज, टूर्नामेंटस, जिस प्रकार भी जितने किये जायें, हमारे तो लड़के खाली दिमाग है, जब कोई काम नहीं रहता तो खुरापात में भी आ जाते है । इसलिए अगर वह खेल कूद में लगे रहेंगे, तो उनकी हैल्थ बनेगी, उनकी स्पोटसमैन स्पिरिट भी डेवलप होगी, जाति-बिरादरी के किस्सों से भी अलग रहेंगे और उनके समय का भी सदुपयोग होगा, टेलेंट भी निकलेगा । इसलिए साल भर तक खेल-कूद, टर्नामेंटस वगैरह, यह लगातार नियमित रूप से देश में चलने चाहियें जिससे कि नजर पड़े कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कि हिन्दुस्तान अब खेल और कूद के मामले में अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने जा रहा वह कुछ करेगा और करके दिखायेगा ।

सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी, माननीय महोदया, आप इस विभाग की मिनिस्टर हैं--मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि हमारा भी दायित्व उसी प्रकार होना चाहिये जिस प्रकार से हम देखते हैं कि हमारी पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्स सफलता के साथ चल रही हैं या नहीं, हमारा कृषि विभाग ठीक काम कर रहा है या नहीं कर रहा है । हमारी फिजूलखर्ची तो नहीं हो रही है, एफिशेंटली हमारा काम चल रहा कि नही । इसलिए आपका भी दायित्व होना चाहिये, राज्य सरकारों का भी दायित्व होना चाहिये, राज्य सरकारें कितना खर्च करती हैं खेल-कूद के ऊपर, या कुछ भी खर्च नहीं करती है। (**समय घंटी**) मुझे खशी है कि भारत सरकार ने पिछले चार-पांच साल से खेलों के ऊपर विशष तवज्जह दी है, लेकिन और अधिक तवज्जह होगी और अधिक आप ध्यान देंगे और रुचि लेंगी, जितनी अधिक रुचि आपकी होगी, उतनी ही अधिक रुचि स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस लेंगे, जितनी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स लेंगी, उतनी रुचि जिलो में जाएगी, उतनी अधिक रुचि स्पोर्टसमैन में जाएगी, उतने ही नये स्पोर्टसमैन निकलेंगे और हमारे देश का स्पोर्टस की दृष्टि से एक उज्ज्वल भविष्य होगा । अपने दायित्व को समझ कर इसमें काम करें । हम बहुत शर्मिन्दा हैं सियोल में जो कुछ हमने किया, इससे पहले एशियाड में जो कुछ हमने किया, सिवाय पी०टी० ऊषा और एक दो स्पोर्टसमैन को छोड़कर अथलेटिक्स को छोड़कर--तो इसलिए इस तरफ हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, 'Olympics' is the very that can conjure so many people but it conjures us no more because this very word brings shame and disgrace to the country. Seoul Olympics is a matter of national pride for so many countries, but it is a matter of shame, national shame, for us. How shameful it is that this great country could not get even a bronze medal in the Seoul Olympics. It has brought us such a humilitation which is unbearable for us. I do not blame the players for their performance in the Seoul Olympics. I put the hon. Minister in the dock for this horrible failure in the Olympics. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, sports is not a matter

to be taken lightly but here it is taken lightly. Instead of making efforts to improve our performance, it has become a launching pad for certain people to advance their personal carriers. Otherwise, how do you explain the fact that we could not get even a single medal in the Seoul Olympics?

All is not well with the Sports Authority of India. It has no clear policy towards sports. The atmosphere there is not congenial for sports activities. Sportsmen die without treatment. I have also heard from many players—I do not want to mention the names here-that substandard food is given to them. The training is not rigorous and continuous, demanded by different disciplines. We cannot participate in the Asiad or in the Olympics and achieve good results just by getting training for a month or two. The selection of our players is kept pending till the date of their journey. Our player have to run a marathon race between the Sports Authority of India and the various Ministries including the residences of Ministers to get clearance.

Another important thing is that players who have won the various national championship are not called for the camps. I will give just one example. There is a woman from Manipur who had won the National Cycling Championship but she was not called for the national camp. Instead of various games being played, politics is being played in sports. What is worse is that a very low level of politics is played in sports. This sort of thing vitiates the atmosphere. Moreover, we have seen some sort of favouritism, nepotism etc. in sports and this, in turn, upsets the mental makeup of our players. As a result of this, we have seen that many players could not reach their earlier level of performance; they failed to achieve their earlier standards, their earlier timings, in the Seoul Olymipcs.

Sir, ours is a vast country. It is the second largest populous country. But our performance in the field of sports is very poor. Our experience is that there is no right approach towards sports. It is not that three is dearth of talent. What is lacking is a sincere and a pragmatic approach by the various authorities connected with sports. Many of our sportsmen have won laurels for our country at the national as well as at the international level. I could cite the exampie of one player who earned laurels for our country —I think this is in wrestling—but today he is pulling a rickshaw in the Jama Masjid area. This is the plight of our sportsmen.

Hon. Minister has been holding this portfolio not for just one year but for the last four years. I would like to know from her what she has been doing all these years. What has she done all these years? Sports talent should be spotted and nurtured from early childhood. Then only we can achieve positive results. Can the hon. Minister say that she has a long-term policy to unearth talent? What about the Asiad Village? Why are these huge structures being wasted and used in other ways? Why are they not being utilised for the betterment of sports?

Sir, I know what kind of treatment is being meted out to the various federations in the country controlling the various disciplines. They are constantly being harassed by different guidelines, instructions etc. These federations who are looking after the different disciplines are the foundations for creating a congenial atmosphere. The Ministry should try to carry these various federations with it instead of alienating them I have seen that there is some sort of bad blood and jealousy which is not helpful for the betterment of sports. I think the Ministry should carry them with it.

6.00 P.M.

Crores of rupees are allocated in the Budget for sports. How are these huge amounts utilised? These huge amounts are spent without planning, without any result-oriented programmes. The money is wasted like anything. This money belongs to the people, to the nation and we should not allow this money to be wasted like this, in this manner. It is very unfortunate, the condition of our sports has denigrated to such a level. I myself have been a sportswoman. I am really sorry to see the condition of sports in our country. For this constant deteriorating condition of sports I make the Sports Minister responsible. I do not doubt her sincerity. I

[Shrimati Vijoya Chakravarty]

know she is trying her best but not only for our failure in sports but for the mismanagement in the sports field, I demand her resignation. She has not been able to carry on with the Sports portfolio and the country has to eat humble pie in the field of sports at international level. I wish that there is a practical, pragmatic, sincere and clear-cut programme in the sports field so that our budding talent could be properly trained and they could achieve better results at national and international level.

Thank you.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, when small countries like Senegal, Costa Rica and Virgin Islands are getting Gold and Silver medals, we are not able to get even a bronze, copper or even iron medal and our hon. Leader of the House came forward this morning with an amendment to the Constitution that the only remedy to get medals is to bring the sports in the Concurrent List. I do not think it is a formula for the salvation but I do not find fault and I do not expect much different from this Government because in this land of poverty, malnutrition, starvation deaths and suicides we cannot expect much better than this in the field of sports. Sir, my basic question is this. In 1980s we spent about a thousand crore of rupees on Asiad Games. The main cause for this Waterloo is that the selecting authorities selected some girls and boys belonging to some urbanites, sons and daughters of bureacrats and higher echelons of the society who are always sophisticated and who cannot withstand any hardship. Instead of that what I would like to advise the Government is, they can as well go down to the villages, select some robust people because the people living in villages, in the hilly areas as well as fisherman can withstand every hardship in life. Day in and day out they are fighting with nature for their very survival. If a little bit of encouragement is given, if a little bit of coaching is given—if at all there are any coaches in this country—they can go jolly well in Olympics and other games and bring credit to the nation. Do not depend on urbanites. They are the spolisticated persons, who are drinking bournvita in the morning, wearing some sweaters in the evening and going to some night-clubs or something like that. Do not depend on those people. Therefore, you select those people from rural areas, hilly areas and fishermen, establish some talent-finding agencies, send these people there, give them sufficient training. By that we can get some credit to the nation.

It appears nobody is interested in sports. People inside the House are less in number than in the gallery of the press as well as they are much less than in the gallery of the officials. So, it represents the mood of the House, mood of the nation. Are we prepared to spend such huge amounts on sports? That is the basic question. Once the first Chairman of this august House and the Vice President of this nation mentioned that procreation is the only recreation for Indian and intercourse is the only indoor game, that is all. And every year hundreds of crores are being wasted on sports. I do not know where it goes. No sportsman or sportswoman is being trained. So you better re-think and revitalise the entire system and see what can be done. We are witnessing what is going on during a test match period. Thousands of people sitting in the offices are wasting their time. They tune in to the radio or TV for the running commentary and nobody works in the office, nobody is doing his official job. They are all involved, both physically and mentally, in that game to see that Gavaskar or somebody is credited with a century or something like that. Even in the Central Hall, it appears nowadays that the Members are interested only in that game rather than the business of the House. In a majority of the countries cricket is a non-existent game. As Bernard Shaw also said, this is a game in which 11 fools will be playing and 11 thousand will be witnessing it. The basic question is, can this country afford such a luxury? So I would like to advise the Government to re-think on the whole issue and see that some useful purpose is served. Thank you.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have noted all the comments that have been made and I

want to say that if my getting out of this Ministry can assure more medals, I am prepared to go today. But I want to say that the question of improvement of sports in India, as has already been said by all the Members, is not a question of a single day or a single year. I must go on record with certain facts, even though, perhaps they may sound repetitive, that the real thrust for competitive sports and broad-basing the sports in the country started only with the Sports Policy which was adopted by Parliament in 1984 and the increased allotment which was made after Shri Rajiv Gandhi came in, in 1985, of Rs. 200 crores. In the first five Five Year Plans, we totally spent Rs. 11.6 crores on sports. It was in the Sixth Plan that we spent Rs. 14 crores. It is only now that we have been given money to create the type of infrastructure and the training centres for excellence development which are needed. Besides, as Mr. Baby has said, for creating the kind of culture that is needed to make sports popular at the grassroot level. You cannot build a pyramid and reach the top unless you have a broad base. Therefore, the Sports Policy itself has asked for this two-fold approach. And in spite of our failures, in spite of our limitations, and I agree with all our faults, I can assure the House that we have set out on the right track and maybe the results will not be seen in one or two years, as Mr. Kalmadi has said. It has to be planning of at least eight years. I am not saying that we will do nothing before that, but the actual training and the actual implementation of the programmes are bound to take a few years.

Now somebody has said, the performance of this Government is so disastrous that everything else is a disaster. The Minister is a disaster, everything else is a disaster. Sir, I would just like to point out what was said in this House in 1978 on the question of holding the Asian Games when the decision was taken not to hold the Asian Games and the statement that was made in this House. I do not want to go into details but the Minister then stood up and said: "We are not interested in building this kind of infrastructure". He said: "We want to have a new policy so that rural sports and other sports only will be developed". Then he said: "Our idea is not to concentrate on international competitions, but to make sports and games a part of our life." He went on to say: "In a poor country like ours where we have to build schools and pay our teachers, we cannot have the luxury of spending 50 crores for holding of games of building infrastructure." I mean, the emphasis and the focus was never there in the past. It was only after the Asian Games that the real developmental process has started. Whether it is me or anybody else, it is not possible to produce miracles with sportsmen in one or two or three years. It requires a certain amount of planning. As you youself have said, you have to pick them up from 6 and 7 and 8 and then provide training. I am glad to tell the House that this is one of the first schemes that was introduced in 1986, known as the National Sports Talent Search Competitions with children under 12 picked up in nationwide competitions at the block, district and and State levels. Then the participants from the States come into the national competitions. Once they are selected in these competitions, they go into specially adopted SAI schools. We have adopted 65 schools in the country which, I may tell the House, are not public schools. Somebody said that we only look after public schools. The SAI schools specifically keep the public schools out of the purview. There are one language and one English school in each State on an average, and for larger States we have given some extra schools. These 65 schools admit these children. They are almost 500-odd by the end of this year. We have done this for the third year.

In these different schools where they are being trained, their kitting, their boarding, their schools fees and their nutrtion is looked after by the Sports Authority of India. The coaches are provided by us. We provide Rs. 5 lakhs for updating the infrastructure in the schools for these disciplines and we provide free coaches and Rs. 50,000 every year to the school for keeping their infrastructure updated for equipment and such other things. So, this is one of the schemes.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: How much.... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Please listen. The infrastructure is provided, the coaches are provided, we pay for all the children whom we admit there—their food, their boarding, their kitting and everything. In addition we give an allowance of Rs. 50,000 to the school to be able to buy certain equipment for these children. We have other schemes for schools which are different. But we are talking about these specialized 65 schools which are doing what you have suggested to us.

SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA: What is the number of such students?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: We have got 500-odd. I can give you the exact figure, because one set of talent competitions has taken place just this month. There were 346 children last year.

Now, these are in eight disciplines and here I come to the question before the House. We keep having totally contradictory views on the subject. There are a lot of States and there are many experts, who say, first have broadbased sports and just forget talking about competitive sport; make it a broadbased kind of cultural thing where sports become popular. There are other who say, this will never happen for another 100 years, given the nutritional level and all the other problems; So, select the best in the country, put all your money into them, select eight or 10 discipilnes and show that you can produce results.

When you talk of Federations, we have 40 or 50 Federations. Everybody says—whether you are arm-wrestling, whether you are doing power lifting or whether you are doing, probably, kite-flying-that their Federation must receive the same attention as athletics or hockey or something else. I want to say that our resources are limited. Two hundred crores means Rs. 40 crores a year for the whole country.

SHRI M. A. BABY: The Government should have some discretion. They may demand, but you should have the discretion and wisdom.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I am answering that, Mr. Baby. After the last Asian Games in Seoul, there was a debate in this House and I have got all the speeches here. Mr. Kalmadi is not here. I was going to read out to him what he said to be in this House at that time.

Sir, the total number of SAI school children at the end of this year has reached 640.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: How much are you spending on 640 children? What is the investment per head? Can you please tell us, roughly?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Per year? per month? per school? Let me tell you. What I am saying is that we give to each one of the schools Rs. 5 lakhs for giving them the necessary infrastructure. Secondly, we give them free, five coaches per school; we pay for them. The third thing is that the children admitted there are fully paid for. If their boarding is Rs. 350, Rs. 450 or Rs. 500, which the school charges, plus their school fees, their kitting, everything, is looked after by us. They are ten scholars of the Sports Authority of India, I mean trainees. Plus, every year we give to each school Rs. 50,000 for buying the necessary durables and other equipment that may be needed for those children. If you are talking about 65 schools and 640 children, it is not that they are going to be too many in each school. At the moment 15 or 20 children per school. But the school is supposed to have a sports culture for these children, enough competition and exposure within the school itself for them when they were there.

I was talking about Mr. Kalmadi who had advised me in 1986:

> "There is a requirement for a major surgery to be done on the Indian sports, and I think that surgery should start at the top by dissolving the Indian Olympic Association."

These are the types of recommendations which have been made in the House.

Others had said that we should take over all the Federations. Others have said that we should regulate them. Still there are others who stand up here and say that Government is trying to regulate the Federations and are, therefore, making a mess. I want to say that the autonomy of the Federations and the Indian Olympic Association we have respected. But it was in response to the demand in the House, both the Houses, that an expert group was set up. You said, we always set up an expert group. This time we have not because we have had enough advice from the groups we had set up, and guidelines were updated and issued. In this we have selected 12 priority disciplines for competitive sport, and four more were added, which would be given special preference for individuals from among these Federations who reach particular levels to be given exposure and training.

SHRI M. A. BABY: Madam, will you kindly inform Doordarshan also the disciplines which you have selected?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Cricket is not one of the 12, I may tell you. My point is that sponsors want to sponsor certain games and are prepared to pay. They are not prepared to pay for every sport, and that is a tragedy. We have got to create enough interest among the public sector, the private sector and other companies which sponsor this sort of TV time which naturally makes those games more preferable to Doordarshan, I suppose, if we are talking in terms of commercial exposure and money. But we are permanently in touch with them, having running battles. The Sunday afternoon exposure which gives the "World of Sports", "Sports Quiz", some daily coverage in the regional news and others is something which is the beginning, and I hope we will be able to push further.

Sir, about the last Asian Games some points have been made. Though I can refer to each speaker's points, there are two or three points I would like to place before you. We have all spoken about Korea, China, Japan and so on. I just want to tell you that in the single discipline of athletics, this time in the Seoul Olympics there were 132 medals in athletics, that is track and field events, to be won, and I want you to know that only one bronze medal went to an Asian. One bronze medal, that too in a throw, was won by a Chinese player, and 131 medals went to others. Only one went to the entire Asian region. Therefore, I want you to know the standards at the Olympics.

The 1980 Olympics has been quoted Yes, we won a gold in hockey in the 1980 Olympics in Moscow. But don't forget, it was a boycott Olympics, and the top teams in hockey did not participate and there was very little competition. I am not under-estimating anything. But, if I may give you the figures for hockey itself, we won in 1980, and all of you know that in 1972 we had won a bronze. After that we did not win any medal. In 1980 we won the gold, and after that we have not won.

I am not saying that there is no hope. But what I said was quoted by one of the Members, and what I want to clarify is that we were at the third position in the last Asian Games in hockey. This time in the Asia ranking after the Olympics we have moved to the second position because we defeated South Korea at the Oylmpics this time. So, we are just second as far as Asia is concerned. We were moved ahead of South Korea in this competition. But what is important and what I am talking is that when we went to the Olympics this time, the international rating of India was 11 in the Olympic rating for the Games. But we finished sixth. This is what we have pointed out that though our international rating was 11th, after the last World Cup performance, we have been able to move to 6th position. It means that we are working on and improving in techniques, training and are constantly keeping them on the go.

About the kit which has been mentioned and the Chef-de-Mission I want to say he had nothing to do with it. We had already given a kit to them and team had gone ahead for exposure ahead of the

[Shrimati Margaret Alva]

rest of the contingent. This kit was gifted by one of the sponsors for them and that had been loaded on a flight, but did not reach on the day it was supposed to reach. But it was not that they had no kits. I can tell you today that it was the Sports Authority of India which rushed kits for the goal-keepers for the hockey team, which the Federation had not done. It was we who brought them within seven days from abroad and saw that they had the best kits available. If donated kits did not reach on a particular day it is not a big question. But I want to make it clear that they had the alternate kits which they were using. They already had it with them. The second one perhaps did not reach on the day it was expected.

The other thing even if you are not willing to listen to, I do want to speak just on two points about the performance of the team itself, because I owe it to our athletes to place it on record. A lot was said in the press and outside and in editorials about the women's athletic team which went to Seoul. I think, I owe it to the girls to place it on record and also before the nation. The first is that the relay team improved upon its own timing of the last Asian Games. And the time they have recorded makes them the fastest women relay team in Asia. As I said I am not talking about Olympics, but in the Asian region they are the fastest team and both of them, Shiny Abraham and Mercy Kuttan—one ran 800 metres and the other ran 400 metres—have improved not only on their timings, but have recorded the fastest timings for both these events for women in Asia. Therefore, I am saying they were fit and they participated. Yes, they did not come in the first three positions to win a medal at the Olympic level. But what I am saying is that they have improved on their own timing and are today the fastest Asian girls. And this is what we meant. When they went, we did not say they are going to win gold medals, but this exposure has given them the confidence to know that they are the fastest girls today in Asia, which, I think, psychologically is a very important part of an athelete's training that they go to the next Asian Games knowing today that they have the fastest timing in these events and that they must improve if they are to keep it up for the next Asian Games. This is what we meant in that whole statement. Not that they were only sent bcause they must have exposure. The question was that this was part of their training and they have shown that they are today the best in Asia.

The other one, which I also want to point out, is that of Mr. Muthuswamy in the 52 kg. category. Maybe he finished in the 11th position, but he broke the last Commonwealth Games record. So, each one of them has moved up in one's own little way and I am not trying to underestimate what had happened. Even about this girl, Soma Dutta, it is true in the world ranking she did not win a medal, but she has emerged as the third best shooter in Asia. So, what we said was that from 1986 we have been preparing for 1990. We wanted them to have the exposure, the best among them, so that they move forward by having this kind of competitive exposure, about which we are all agreed; that they need regularly to know how they stand.

I think I have covered most of the points which have been raised in the debate. I do acknowledge that the country expects big things, but I also want to say—and it was just pointed out—that we have to work together—the Federations, the States and the Centre. Sports is a State subject. There are certain responsibilities with the States also. I do not want to take much time of the House, but I must place on record there are incomplete projects throughout the country for which we have given the first instalment, and the State is supposed to give 50 per cent to complete it. I am not saying all, but there are many States where their matching grant is never put in and incomplete projects are lying all over the country, over which we have no control and prices are escalating. After two years they come back and say prices have gone up. The State Government has not given its shares, so what can we do? It is not possible for us to fund everything everywhere. I must mention particularly

the Chairman of the Karnataka Sports Council; the other day he has accused me of step-motherly treatment to non-Congress States. I can give figures, I can give facts of what we have given. For instance, to Kerala and Bengal we have given more than what is given to any State last year.

SHRI M. A. BABY: That sports institution which should have been given originally to Kerala, you have taken it to Karnataka.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I am glad that you have raised this point. Let me clarify this point. The Centre of Excellence for Sports for the Southern Region was allotted to Karnataka long before I came into this Ministry. Thank God, it was almost through when I came to this Ministry. It was there even before I came to this Ministry, otherwise they would have said "I took it to Karnataka."

SHRI M. A. BABY: Even then you have influenced and given to Karnataka.

DR. YELAMANCHILLI SIVAJI: You speak for the whole nation. Why do you speak always for Karnataka? Mr. Bhajan Lal speaks for Haryana, Mr. Shiv Shanker speaks for Andhra Pradesh. What is this? this? You should speak for the whole nation.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: We are not obsessed. Because the point was about the infrastructural deevlopment in the States. I am just saying that we have made no difference! Wherever we received proposals, we have tried to help and see that they are through. But what I am saying is that the States should also contribute. They have also got to share some of the responsibilities even for development of sports at the grass-root level.

I want to tell Mr. Virendra Verma and he will be happy to know that we have shifted the training centre for training camps for wrestlers to Delhi. They start from the 9th of next month right upto April. This will be held in Delhi because it is winter but in summer they will probably move to Shimla because they need some high altitude training. So we have accepted this recommendation which was made He has spoken about training wrestlers. We are giving imported mats for wrestlers mostly to traditional *akaras* for training right in their local environment. We have launched a scheme of *'mud to the mat'* so that the traditional *akaras* can go into the international training process right from the beginning. To the most outstanding ones where they have produced results we have given them free and in others we have been giving them on 50:50 basis so that this imported mat can reach as many of them as possible.

Sir, I can also say that the special area games programme which we have introduced in the last 2-3 years has began to produce results . I would like to tell Mr. Pramod Mahajan to find out from Mr. Malhotra about the Archery Federation. For 40 years the Archery Federation had not produced a medal at the international level and it was for the first time in 1986 under the special area games programme that the bronze medal for India was won by a Tribal Archer who was working in a stone cutting quarry in Rajasthan whom we picked up under this scheme and he went to the Olympics this time in the national team. He was earning Rs. 3 a day until we picked him up and made him a national representative.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: He secured 100 points ltss than his normal points because you exposed him to international arena when he was not meant to be so. You have humiliated Dilbagh Singh.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: May I finish what I am saying? May I also tell you that the selection committee for Archery was headed by no less a person than Mr. Malhotra. It was Mr. Malhotra who was the Chairman of the selection Committee and we have accepted their recommendations in toto. But what I am saying is that Mr. Malhotra comes back from their and then says "The Sports Minister must resign.". He did not say that his Archery team was a disaster when they came back. This is what I am trying to say and I am not putting the blame on anybody.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: You have not answered a single question of mine . Will you yield for a minute?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): You wait for your answer.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: You. please wait. I got all your points. You have spoken about the training of children. I have spoken about the NSTC for under 12s. You have spoken about the need for stadia around the country and infrastructure.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: No, no.

SHRIMATI MAGARET ALVA: You have mentioned it.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: My whole point was money should be spent on sportsmen and sportswomen but not on stadia. After all your wrong answers, I am still, at a loss. to know how much money will be spent on the people.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: You spoke about the hockey kits. Did I not answer that point?

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Rs. 50,000 per year per school. That is what I want to know.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Did I not answer your point? Now you say I have answered nothing. You speak about the hockey kits and made a wrong statement which I corrected.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: I take exception to the Minister's statement trying to give me homilies. I charge her with falsifying my statement in the House.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I am telling the facts. You may have heard it from somebody. I am telling you the facts. (*Interruptions*). You spoke about the National Games. We have restored the National Games in 1985. Not 500 but 5000 participated Maybe you missed a zero somewhere in that.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Please go by the spirit of what I said. I am...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Please. listen to her.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I am answering you point by point.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: You are not answering my points. You are only correcting my spellings.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I am not correcting. I am just putting the record straight.

I have finished the rest of the points raised by Members. Mr. Kalmadi is not here. He spoke of guidelines and the need for rapport between Government and the Federations. I do want to inform the House—Mr. Kalmadi is not here—we have had two rounds of meetings. These guidelines were generally accepted. After some time, they came and said they did not want Government representatives on national selection committee and that the Federations must have a bigger say. We said that it had been already announced. The Committee has now the President of the Federation as the Chairman. We have the Indian Olympic Association to nominate a representative. We have a national coach on that Committee. We have an ex-player, essentially an Arjuna awardee on that Committee and we have one representative of the Government on the Committee It is not a Government dominated Committee. An ex-Arjuna awardee and the President of the Federation...

SHRI M. A. BABY: Madam, will you rename it as Ekalaiva Award instead of Arjuna Award because that will be better in the Indian context?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: We will take note of the suggestion. Arjuna Award was constituted long ago. If you want, we will certainly look into the matter.

What I am saying is that these are not committees of the Government. Nor are they individuals of the Federation. We sit together to find the best, select them and to see that the best teams go. We have improved a lot since 1978. We were at the 7th position in the Asian Games. We came to the 6th position in the 1982 Asian Games held in Delhi. Because perhaps North Korea did not participate, we came to the 4th position in the last Asian Games. Otherwise, we would have been in the 5th position, probably. But we have reached the 4th position.

I can only say that with the new thrust, the investments and the efforts we are making, whether it is me or anybody else, over the next three or four years alone some kind of positive results will be seen. As I said, there are no short-cuts. You have all agreed that international competition is not something where you can achieve things in one day or one year. We are all together in this and I can assure the House that we are as concerned. You may blame somebody for not doing something. But, ultimately, the responsibility has to be shared by us and I hope that with the new approach, the new investment and the thrust, we will achieve results. There is also one other aspect. We have now got foreign coaches for eight out of the twelve disciplines, a number of them from the Soviet Union. We are getting them for other disciplines also from other countries like the GDR and for four of them we are in the process of finalising contracts. We have got three coaches for athletics. Somebody said we are not paying attention to it. Three foreign coaches only to deal with the training of our top athletes for track and field events will be with us. Besides this, for the other four disciplines, we are in the process of negotiating. We hope that before long we will have them in place.

That is all I have to say. I thank you very much.

ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT AND OTHER BUSINESS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 24th November, 1988, allotted time for Government Legislative and other business as follows:—

Business	Time Allotted
1. Discussion on the Report of Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations	8 hrs.
2. Consideration and passing/return of the following Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha :—	
(*a*) The Constitution (60th Amendment) Bill, 1988 . . .	1 hr.
(*b*) The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1988	3 hrs.
(*c*) The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1988	1 hr.
(*d*) The Punjab Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1988	2 hrs.

The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at thirty-five minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 25th November, 1988.